贵州省鼩鼱的几种吸虫

金大雄 顾以铭

(費 阳 医 学 院)

我们在贵州省的灰麝胸 Crocidura attenuata Milne-Edwards, 水麝胸 Chimma-rogale platycephala himalayica Gray 及大长尾鼩Soriculus (chodsigoa) salenskii Kastschenko 中检获五种吸虫,其中一种是新宿主记录,四个新种,两个属是我国的新记录。

宿主名称依Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951 订正, 其汉名依《拉汉兽类名称》。 量度为毫米,括弧内为平均值,模式标本存贵阳医学院寄生虫学教研室。

1.国梁新穴吸虫 Neoglyphe linkuoliangi (Tang, 1941) n. comb.

共九个标本采自灰麝胸小肠,1946。1,23。贵阳。

我们的标本经鉴定为Plagiorchis linkuoliangi Tang, 1941。按我国食虫目的斜睾类吸虫除此种外,还有Opisthioglyphe (Lecithopyge) cheni Sheng, 1965, 两种的子宫均不延伸至后睾丸之后,阴茎囊长度中等,因此应移入脐宫科Omphalometridae 的新穴属Neoglyphe而为国梁新穴吸虫Neoglyphe linkuoliangi (Tang, 1941) n. comb.及陈氏新穴吸虫N. cheni (Sheng, 1965) n. comb.。前者原记录于 福建 邵武 臭 鹛 Suncus murinus Linnaeus 的膀胱,后者寄生于江苏无锡 大 麝 酮 Crocidura lasiura Dobson的胆囊。

灰麝鼩是本种的新宿主。

2.从江似睎吸虫Maritremioides congjiangensis Chin et Gu, sp. nov. (图 1)

小型吸虫,略似西瓜子, $0.27-0.48\times0.17-0.30$ (0.39×0.25),表皮具棘,口吸盘亚端位, $0.053-0.066\times0.053-0.062$ (0.060×0.055),腹吸盘位于体中横线上或略前,约与口吸盘相等, $0.041-0.066\times0.041-0.062$ (0.058)。前咽甚长,约与食道相等,0.032-0.061(0.045)。咽位于前咽与食道之间,0.022-0.023(0.023)。食道0.032-0.065(0.046)。肠支较短,0.097,不达阴茎囊两侧。

睾丸圆形,并列于体后半部的中部,接近边缘,0.072-0.082。阴茎囊囊壁较厚,大而长,0.132-0.208(0.168),横贯于腹吸盘之前,弯如弓背,其两端约当腹吸盘的中横线水平,远端又回折如钩状。生殖孔开口于腹吸盘的左侧。储精囊位于阴茎囊的近半部。阴茎细长,常伸出于生殖孔外,弯曲如钩。具"生殖肉",紧贴于腹吸盘左侧,其

本文于1980年7月7日收到。

上有一纵列小刺。

卵巢亦为圆形,0.06×0.059,位于腹吸盘右后方及阴茎囊近端之后。受精囊在卵巢之后内侧。卵黄腺呈颗粒状,分布于体后半部沿侧缘绕过睾丸之前,但其前、后端均不在体中部相连。卵黄管位于两侧卵黄腺前端之间,并形成卵黄贮囊。子宫蟠曲于体后半部,并沿体侧向前达阴茎囊之前。卵椭圆形,0.016-0.019×0.010-0.013 (0.019×0.012)。

宿主:水磨锅

寄生位置, 小肠

采集地点, 贵州省从江县贯洞区

标本,模式标本及副模标本共32个,1963年6月。

新种与马坝似蹄吸虫Maritremioides mapaensis Chen, 1957最为近似, 其区别见表 1。

从江似路吸虫 (新种) 与马坝似路吸虫的区别

虫 种	从江似畴吸虫 (新种)	马 坝 似 蹄 吸 虫	
	M. congjiangensis sp. nov.	M. mapaensis	
ric dia	阳	较长, 约与食道相等	较短,见到或见不到
阴 茎	*	两端后弯约达腹吸盘中横线水平	位于肠支与腹吸盘之间略向后者弯曲
肠	支	较短, 0.097, 未达阴茎囊两侧缘	较长, 0.129, 超过阴茎囊两端

3. 卷缘肉茎吸虫Carneophallus revolutus Chin et Gu sp. nov.(图 2)

体近圆形,前端或后端稍尖,前部密被鳞状棘,止于睾丸水平,体后侧缘向腹面卷曲形成一沟槽。体 $0.365-4.474\times0.295-0.422$ (0.439×0.378),最宽约 当 肠 分 叉 处。口吸盘亚端位, $0.033-0.074\times0.037-0.070$ (0.058×0.055),腹吸盘在体中横线稍后, 0.053×0.049 。前 咽0.012-0.023(0.02),咽 $0.016-0.035\times0.016-0.029$ (0.027×0.024);食道弯曲、细长,0.078-0.131(0.102),肠支长,0.185-0.25(0.203),末端超过腹吸盘后缘。

睾丸圆形或长圆形,左睾 $0.070-0.123\times0.057-0.094$ (0.092×0.070) , 右睾 $0.057-0.115\times0.057-0.094$ (0.084×0.068) ,储精囊位于腹吸盘前部, 0.041×0.037 ,具前列腺。生殖腔长圆形,位于腹吸盘及右睾丸之间, 0.066×0.053 ,壁薄,腔中充满肉质的生殖突,分为三叶,腹侧两叶,背侧一叶。生殖孔裂隙状,位于生殖腔的内侧,腹吸盘的右后方。

卵巢近圆形,横置于腹吸盘与左 睾之间, 0.057-0.103×0.046-0.074 (0.08×0.064)。 卵黄腺位于体后缘两侧,每侧约6-8个圆形或长圆形团块,向前可达 睾丸前肠支末端处。充满虫卵的子宫占满虫体后部,并绕至生殖腺之前腹吸盘与肠支之间。 虫卵0.017×0.007。

宿主: 水麝胸

寄生位置, 小肠

采集地点, 贵州省从江县贯洞区

标本,模式标本及副模标本共8个,1963年6月。

寄生于兽类的肉茎属吸虫仅有三种(Yamaguti, 1971),即C. turgidus Leigh, 1958, C. choanophallus Bridgman, 1969及C. basodactylophallus Bridgman, 1969,并均寄生于美洲的食肉目动物,浣熊Procyon lotor (Linnaeus)中,但C. choanophallus 也寄生于黑家鼠Rattus rattus (Linnaeus)。我们的标本有以下综合特征与以上三种相区别; 1.体型较宽,长度仅略大于宽度,故近圆形,而不似一般的梨形; 2.体后半部的边缘向腹面卷曲成一沟槽,为其他三种所无,本种即依此特征而命名; 3.肠支粗壮而较长,其末端达睾丸之外,其他各种均较细,末端仅达睾丸外缘; 4.卵黄腺为圆形,较大,每侧6—8个,基本成单行,密集于体后部。在本属原有三种中仅C. turgidus 的卵黄腺为圆形,但较小,且聚集成堆,而不成行; 其余两种均为大小及形状不等的滤泡。

4.大剑口吸虫Xiphidiotrema magnum Chin et Gu, sp. nov.(图 3)

体略呈梭形,后端较前端为尖,体表被以不规则的鳞状小棘,约达体中部之后,体长2.47,1.68,最宽约当睾丸后部或其后,1.21,0.63。口吸盘位于 亚 端 位,0.32,0.36,其背侧未见小棘。腹吸盘约当体中央,0.24,0.33。咽小于口吸盘,0.16×0.18,0.22×0.23。无前咽。食道及肠支在两个标本中均不显。

睾丸大,约相等,在标本上甚为显著,长圆形,纵置,并列于前体两侧,其后半部 达腹吸盘外侧, $0.18-0.20\times0.37-0.39$ 及 $0.35-0.39\times0.66-0.69$ 。阴茎囊呈短圆柱形, 0.140×0.066 ,位于卵巢左侧。

卵巢位于腹吸盘后,或稍右而与之重叠,类圆形, 0.11×0.21 , 0.17×0.21 。卵黄腺滤泡较大。自睾丸以后分布于体后半部,无间断。子宫分布于体中央卵巢之后,蟠曲不多。卵大而较少, $0.052 - 0.055 \times 0.032 - 0.036$ (0.052×0.035)。生殖孔位于腹吸盘之后,稍偏左侧。

宿主、水塘胸

寄生位置:小肠

采集地点。贵州省从江县贯洞区

标本,模式标本及副模标本各一个,1963年6月。

我们的标本只有两个,和前两种吸虫均采自一个水麝鼩小肠中(63新6号)。本属唯一的一个种X。lockerae Senger, 1953 是寄生在美国的几种鼩鼱肠中的。 两种的区别见表 2。

衰 2 大側口吸虫 (新种) 和洛氏侧口吸虫的区别

虫 种	大 剑 口 吸 虫 (新 种) X. magnum sp nov.	洛氏剑口吸虫 X. lockerae
虫 体	较大, 1.68-2.47×0.63-1.21	较小0.20-0.32×0.10-0.17
口腹吸盘	约等大,口吸盘无小棘	口吸盘倍于腹吸盘,口吸盘具小棘
咽	较口吸盘略小	仅为口吸盘的1/3
卵黄腺滤泡	较 小	较 大

按到口属由原描述者纳入 Nanophyetinae。Yamaguti (1958) 则将之列入隐孔 科 Troglotrematidae的肾孔亚科Nephrotrematinae,但指出 Nephrotrema属的睾丸及卵巢的位置在本科中均为例外 (928页)。

隐孔科现分为四个亚科(Yamaguti, 1971), 其中 Paragoninae仅有一个种,且系据第二中间宿主中的童虫描述的。Stephanolecithinae仅一个属,曾被Lee(1965)及Yamaguti (1971) 纳入此科,但Nakagawa仍认为Stephanolecithus属与前殖属Prosthogonimus较近(Yamaguti, 1975)。因此此二亚科仍存在一些问题有待澄清。我们仔细比较了肾孔亚科和隐孔亚科的特征。它们的区别在于肾孔亚科的睾丸位于腹吸盘前的两侧,或至少睾丸部分地在腹吸盘水平上;卵巢位于腹吸盘之后,从而更远在睾丸之后。迄今发现的三属四种均寄生于食虫目的肾脏或小肠。在隐孔亚科,其睾丸位于生殖腺区的最后部,远在腹吸盘之后,而卵巢则在腹吸盘与睾丸之间,它的一属两种各寄生于食肉目的额窦及麝鼠中。根据以上各点,即生殖腺的排列、宿主类别和寄生位置,我们认为肾孔亚科是较独特的一个类群,应独立于隐孔科,升至科的阶元,建立肾孔科Nephrotrematidae fam,nov。

图孔科Nephrotrematidae fam. nov.

科的鉴别特征, 体略呈梨形或梭形, 后端常较尖细。表皮具棘, 或呈鳞状。口吸盘 亚端位。无前咽。具咽。食道短。肠支达或不达体后端。腹吸盘约与口吸盘 等 大 或 较 小, 位于体中央稍前。睾丸大, 圆形或椭圆形, 不分叶, 并列于腹吸盘两侧, 在其前, 或稍后。阴茎囊位于腹吸盘之侧或其后。生殖孔在腹吸盘之后。卵巢圆形或近圆形, 位于睾丸或腹吸盘之后。劳氏管及受精囊有或无。子宫限于腹吸盘后体中部, 不 达 体 后端。卵黄腺发达, 分布于体两侧, 自前端或自睾丸后以迄体后端。排泄囊 V 或 Y 形。寄生于食虫目的肾脏或小肠。

模式属, Nephrotrema Bear, 1931

其他属: 剑口属 Xiphidiotrema Senger, 1953及 Soricitrema Bychowskaya-Pavlovskaya, Vysotzkaya et Kulakova, 1970

5.鼩鼱联集吸虫Concinnum soricis Chin et Gu, sp. nov.(图 4)

体呈叶片状,无棘,前部约 1/3 窄细,故显然地可分为前 后 两 部, $1.68-2.25 \times 0.87-1.19$ (2.07×1.06) , 最宽处在睾丸后。口吸盘位于体前端, $0.25-0.38 \times 0.23-0.28$ (0.30×0.25) 。 腹吸盘约与口 吸 盘 同 大, $0.23-0.30 \times 0.28-0.34$ (0.25×0.31) ,约位于体中央或略前。咽小,直径0.075。食道短。肠支沿体侧后伸,由 于有密集的子宫蟠曲遮盖,终点不明,但不达体后端。

睾丸位于腹吸盘两侧或稍后,略呈圆形,边缘不整齐趋于分叶,特别是右侧的,左睾 $0.19-0.34\times0.23-0.34$ (0.27×0.28),右睾 $0.25-0.36\times0.21-0.32$ (0.30×0.24)。阴茎囊短棒状,位于肠分支处。弯曲的储精囊位于其中。生殖孔在肠分支前。

卵巢位于右睾或左睾之后,圆形或长圆形,边缘不整齐,0.11-0.17×0.19-0.25 (0.14×0.23),大多横置。卵黄腺滤泡在肠支外侧,起自睾丸后部或其后,并向后延伸约占体长的1/4。受精囊呈圆形,位于体中央卵巢内侧。梅氏腺位于其后。子宫蟠曲密集于生殖腺后,达体侧缘及后缘,少量的子宫蟠曲位于睾丸间腹吸盘背面及肠叉之后。

也有一个标本无生殖腺前的子 宫 簇。卵较 大, $0.034-0.051\times0.021-0.030$ (0.047×0.027)。

宿主, 大长尾胸(宽077)

寄生位置。胆囊

采集地点, 绥阳县宽阔水,

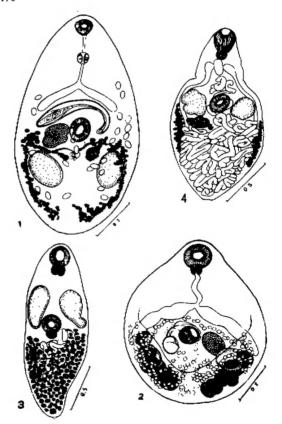
标本, 正模及副模标本共6个, 1976, 10, 20。

Yamaguti(1971)在兽类寄生的阔盘族下列了八个属。但从 Bahlerao(1936)经 Travassos(1944)以迄 Yamaguti(1971)所列各属特征,常相互重叠,不易处理标本的归属。我们的新种与联集属Concinnum及鹤立属Conspicuum均甚相似。 但由于我们的标本食道短,在卵巢与同侧睾丸间无子宫蟠曲,两睾丸间由于有腹吸盘间隔,亦少子宫蟠曲,而腹吸盘前则显然聚有一簇。凡此均使我们将新种吸虫置于联集属。不过我们的标本虽然卵黄腺的分布范围较短,但排列成行而不呈三角形簇,此点又有异于联集属。此属大多为兽类的寄生吸虫,而鹤立属则主要寄生于鸟类,仅有一种寄生于兽类。因此我们认为它更近联集属,而为此属的一新种。

本属寄生于兽类的有九种, 大多为食肉目动物的吸虫, 个别 的寄生于灵长目、贫齿目和啮齿 目。因此在食虫目中的发现尚属 初次。此属在我国也 是 首 次 记录。

新种吸虫具有以下的综合特征使之与本属他种相区别。1.体可分为腹吸盘前窄细部分和其后的片状部分,2.口、腹吸盘约略相等,3.睾丸位置较前,在腹吸盘两侧或稍后,4.阴 茎囊 短棒状,5.卵黄腺在肠支外侧 成纵列。

鹤立属中仅有 Conspicuum pulchrum (Travassos, 1919) Bhalerao, 1936 一种寄生于兽类。此种体型较大,体后端突出成三角形。口吸盘小于腹吸盘,肠支终于体后端。睾丸位于腹吸盘后。卵黄腺始于睾丸前缘,向后几达后端。子宫蟠曲基本限于肠支内侧。凡此均与新种有异。



参考文献

中国科学院动物研究所脊椎动物分类区系研究室编 1973 拉汉鲁类名称。科学出版社

沈一平 1965 小哺乳动物的几种吸虫,包括二新种的描述,动物分类学报 2 (4): 309-319。

陈心陶 1957 中国横茎类吸虫的研究,包括:二新种及一新亚种的描述(吸虫纲: 散茎科) I,马蹄亚科,动物学报 9 (2):165—182。

Bridgman, J. F. 1967 Life cycles of Carneophallus choanophallus n. sp. and C. basodactylophallus n. sp. (Trematoda: Microphallidae). Tulane Studies in Zoology and Botany, 15 (3): 81-105.

Cable, R. M. and M. L. Kuns 1951 The trematode family Microphallidae, with the description of Carneophallus trilobatus gen. et sp. nov. from Mexico. J. Parasit., 37 (5): 507-514.

Ellerman, J. R. and R. C. S. Morrison-Scott 1951 Checklist of palaearctic and Indian mammals. Brit. Mus. (Nat., Hist.), London.

Lee, H. F. 1965 Digenetic trematodes of feral rats from Malaysia with descriptions of *Beaveria bearveri* and *B. microacetabulum* gen. et sp. nov., of a new subfamily Beaverinae (Troglotrematidae). J. Parasit., 51 (1), 24-29.

Leigh, W. H. 1958 Carneophallus turgidus sp. nov. (Trematoda: Microphallidae) from the raccoon Procyon lotor, in south Florida, J. Parasit., 44: 100-102.

Senger, C. M. 1953 Xiphidiotrema lockerae, gen. et sp. nov. (Trematoda: Troglotrematidae) from shrews in the northwestern United States. J. Parasit., 39 (3): 241-243.

Tang, C. C.(唐仲璋)1941 Contribution to the knowledge of the helminth fauna of Fukien. Part 1. Avian, reptilian and mammalian trematodes. Peking Nat. Hist. Bull., 15 (4): 299—316.

Travassos, L. 1944 Revisao da familia Dicrocoelidae Odhner, 1910. Monogr. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, No.2. Yamaguti, S. 1958 Systema Helminthum vol. 1.

Yamaguti, S. 1971 Synopsis of digenetic trematodes of vertebrates.

Yamaguti, S. 1975 A synoptical review of life histories of digenetic trematodes of vertebrates.

Скрябин, К. И. 1958, 1963 Трематоды животных и человека. Том 14, Том 21.

ON SOME TREMATODES OF SHREWS OF GUIZHOU

Chin Ta-hsiung Gu Yi-ming

(Gulyang Medical College)

Altogether five species of trematodes are reported in this paper from shrews of Guizhou Province, four of which are new to sciense. All type materials are deposited in the Department of Parasitology, Guiyang Medical College.

1. Neoglyphe linkuoliangi (Tang, 1941) n. comb.

There were two species of plagiorchiid trematodes reported from shrews of China, i. e. Plagiorchis linkuoliangi Tang, 1941 and Opisthioglyphe cheni Sheng, 1965. The uterus of both species does not reach the posterior end of the body and their cirrus sac is of moderate length, hence they should be

moved to the genus Neoglyphe of the family Omphalometridae, being Neoglyphe linkuoliangi (Tang, 1941) n. comb. and Neoglyphe cheni(Sheng, 1965) n. comb. respectively. Our specimens were collected from the small intestine of Crocidura attenuata Milne-Edwards from Guiyang. The gray shrew is a new host.

2. Maritremioides congjiangensis Chin et Gu, sp. nov. (fig 1)

Parasitic in small intestine of the water threw, Chimmarogale platycephala himalayaica Gray. Type and paratypes 32 specimens collected in Congjiang Xian, June, 1963.

The new species is near Maritremioides mapaensis Chen, 1957, but differs in having longer prepharynx and cirrus sac, the ends of the latter curved posteriad to the level of middle of acetabulum. The intestinal crura are shorter, not reaching lateral limits of cirrus sac.

3. Carneophallus revolutus Chin et Gu, sp. nov. (fig 2)

Parasitic in small intestine of the water shrew, Chimmarogale platycephala himalayaica Gray. Type and paratypes 8 specimens collected in Congjiang Xian, June, 1963.

There were three species of mammalian Carneophallus (Yamaguti, 1971), namely S. turgidus Leigh, 1958, C. choanocephallus Bridgman, 1969 and C. basodactylophallus Bridgman, 1969, all were parasites of Procyon lotor, while C. choanocephallus also in Rattus rattus. Our species could be separated from them by the combination of the following characters. 1. The body is only slightly longer than broad and appears more rounded then the ordinary pear-shap. 2. The posterior border of body folds ventrally, forming an arched channel, hence it is named. 3. The intestinal crura are heavy and long with their posterior extremity beyond testes. 4. Vitellaria round, with 6—8 large follicles forming a single row along each side.

4. Xiphidiotrema magnum Chin et Gu, sp. nov. (fig 3)

Parasitic in the small intestine of the water shrew, Chimmarogale platycephala himalayaica Gray, Congjiang Xian. Type and paratype one specimen each collected June 1963.

Only two specimens were collected from the same water shrew harbored the previouse 2 species of trematodes. The only species of this genus, X. lockerae Senger, 1953 was collected from the intestine of shrews in U.S.A. Our specimens are much larger in size, oral and ventral suckers are about equal. The pharynx is larger than the oral sucker, on which the larval stylet is lacking. Ovary is smaller than oral sucker. Vitellaria follicles are also smaller.

Yamaguti (1958) removed Xiphidiotrema from Nanophyetinae to Nephro-

trematinae and pointed out that the location of both the testes and ovary is an exception in the family Troglotrematidae. Although this family has been divided into 4 subfamilies (Yamaguti, 1975), we judging from the desposition of the gonads, suggest to raise Nephrotrematinae to full family rank, Nephrotrematidae, which contains the genera Nephrotrema Bear, 1931, Xiphidiotrema Senger, 1953 and Soricitrema Bychowskaya-Pavlovskaya, Vysotzkaya et Kulakova, 1970, all being parasites of shrews.

5. Concinnum soricis Chin et Gu. sp. nov. (fig 4)

Parasitic in gall bladder of the long-tailed shrew, Soriculus (Chodsigoa) salenskii Kastshenko. Type and 5 paratypes collected in Kuankuo Shui Natural Reserve. Suiyang Xian, Oct. 10 th. 1976.

Yamaguti (1971) listed 8 genera under mammalian Eurytrematinae. But the distinguishing characters of all these genera were more or less confusing. Our species is near both the genera Concinnum or Conspicuum. Because of the shorter oesophagus, the lacking of uterine coils between ovary and the testis of the same side and the presence of uterine coils in front of acetabulum, we put it under Concinnum. On the other hand, although the vitellaria are limited, yet they are arranged in a short row instead of in triangular groups. The genus Concinnum mainly parasitizes mammals while Conspicuum usually in birds. Therefore we prefer to classify our specimens as a new species under Concinnum.

Concinnum soricis sp. nov. may be separated from all other species of the genus by the following combined characters. 1. The body is divided into a narrower anterior portion and a foliate hind portion, 2. The diameters of the oral and ventral suckers are about equal, 3. The testes are lateral to acetabulum or only slightly posterior to it, 4. The cirrus is club-shaped and 5. The vitellaria form longitudinal row lateral to intestinal crura.

图 版 说 明

- 1. 从江似路吸虫Maritreminoides congjiongensis新种
- 2. 卷缘肉茎吸虫Carneophallus revolutus新种
- 3. 大剑口吸虫Xiphidiotrema magnum新种
- 4. 輪蓋联集吸虫Concinnum soricis新种

沈一平同志惠贈陈氏后穴吸虫标本,马贵恩、王菊生、李贵真 等同志协助采集标本,谨此致谢。